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FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODEFISH, Bonless.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 2½ lbs.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 6 lbs cans.
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An Assorted CANADIAN VEGETABLES.
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Hongkong, December 23, 1884. 2163

F. B. FOSTER,

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Hongkong, January 4, 1884. 100

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STEAM FOR
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PORT SAID,
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SEA PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, and PORTS
OF BRAZIL, and LA PLATA;
ALSO
BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,
LONDON and ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th December,
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S. S. NATAL, Commander, will leave
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and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
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Cargo and Specie will be registered for
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p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 29th December, 1884. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
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Hongkong, December 26, 1884. 2132

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
24th December, 1884.

THE SNOWDROPS,
(By Special Desire),

will give their

SECOND GRAND ETHIOPIAN
DRAWING-ROOM

ENTERTAINMENT.

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

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after Monday, 22nd instant.

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Hongkong, July 26, 1872. 496

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 24, 1884.

Albion, British steamer, 1,457, Porte,
Kuching December 20, Coal.—BUTTER-
FIELD & SWINEY.

Fookong, British steamer, 900, Hogg,
Shanghai December 21, General—JARDINE,
MATTHEWS & CO.

December 25.—

Fokian, British steamer, 508, H. C.
Harris, Swatow December 24, General—
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Signal, German steamer, 383, A. Hund-
wid, Hollow December 21, General—
SWINNERTON & CO.

Anton, German steamer, 306, E. Aersbach,
Pakhoi December 21, and Hollow 24,
General—WILSON & CO.

Tiendin, British steamer, from Whampoa.
Velocity, German barque, from Whampoa.
December 26.—

Hawane, British steamer, 1,304, John
Potter, Cardiff October 31, Singapore Dec.
16, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hedwig, British barque, 378, J. Barn,
Chino December 16, Beans and General—
CHINESE.

Triumph, German steamer, 674, J.
Schulz, Haiphong December 24, and Ho-
Ho 25, Rio—WILSON & CO.

December 27.—

DETARRURES.

December 25.—

Fookong, for Whampoa.

Tiendin, for Shanghai.

Villers, French corvette, for Keeling.

Adolph, for Chefoo.

Douglas, for Swatow.

December 26.—

Camelot, for Nagasaki.

OLEARED.

For SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking cargo at) Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN,
NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTZE.

The Steamship

Mee-foo.

Captain LUNG, will be
despatched for the above

Port on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.,

Hong

We are informed by the Agent of the M. M. Co. that the Company's steamer *Andady*, with mails, left Saigon yesterday (Thursday), for that port. She passed Capo St. James at 8 p.m., same day.

The French transport *Mythe*, from Tonquin and Saigon, with naval and military invalids, arrived at Singapore on the 13th instant, and was to leave again for Toulon on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Rosetta*, on her last passage to Singapore, made a very quick run down from the North. Leaving Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th instant, she arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 14th instant, covering the whole distance in a trifle over four and a half days.

TELEGRAMS have been received here from Nagasaki stating that a Japanese commissioner left there on the 23rd instant, for Corea, to consult with the Chinese commissioner Wu Te Chen in regard to the recent disturbances in that country. The report that a body of Japanese troops has been despatched to Corea is, we have reason to believe, not true.

A RIFLE match, for a prize of the value of \$30, was made up between two of the best shots in the 'Bulls' Colour Sergeant Giles and Brown, on Saturday evening last, after the big competition which took place on that day, and came off on Tuesday, on the military range, when Col. Sergt. Giles won by one point. The ranges were 200, 400, and 600 yards, and Sergt. Giles succeeded in making 17 and 19 out of a possible 20, at the first two ranges. At the 600 yards, however, he partially broke down, scoring only 13, making a total of 49. His opponent, Col. Sergt. Brown, scored one point less.

ONE of the industrial branches in which art has made rapid strides of late years is the production of Christmas and New Year cards. We have received from Messrs Raphael Tuck & Sons, of Coleman Street, City, London, one of the most artistic and handsome collections of these cards that have surely ever been placed before the public. The cards in the collection have been prepared not only with wonderful artistic ability, but the bulk of them are entirely novel and tempting in design. Many of them must have entailed most patient labour and heavy expense in the preparation. The names of several well known artists are attached to some of the cards, or, as they would be more fully described, works of art. We must defer a more detailed notice of the cards until another occasion.

The following is the programme to be gone through at the distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's College to-morrow:

STANDARDS.
OPENING ADDRESS.
STANDARD I. C. COLLEGE CHOIR.
STANDARD II. THE LITTLE FIDDLE'S TALE (Song). Master L. ALVAREZ.
STANDARD III. THE COBBLER'S TREASURY (Song). Master J. M. ALVAREZ.
STANDARD IV. THE JOLLY BIRY (Piano). " J. B. GIBSON.
STANDARD V. LET ME KISS HER FOR ME (Song). Master J. PARVENER.
STANDARD VI. LE BARKER DE SEVILLE (Piano). Master J. V. BRAO.
STANDARD VII. THE STANDARD SPECIAL CLASS.
Lord Chatelain, of America, Master J. P. BHAGAT.
The Convent Bells (Piano). Master J. V. BRAO & L. ALVAREZ.
Description of Prize, Chinese Department.
Dialogue in Different Languages.
Closing Address, Master J. M. DE JESUS.

A CHINESE correspondent at Canton sends us some particulars of the blowing up of the powder mill at Fatschan. He writes:—The explosion was caused by the carelessness of the workmen employed in the mill, which is known as the Chik-ha. It occurred about 9 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd instant, when a number of coolies were employed shipping a large quantity of gunpowder on board a junk lying on the river close to the mill. Those persons who were employed in the mill, those on board the junk and many others who were near at the time, were blown to atoms, while the mill and a large number of houses were leveled with the dust. Nearly all the houses in Fatschan and surrounding district had their windows smashed, and a junk and a number of sampans were capsized by the shock, some of the occupants being drowned. The total number of persons who were killed by the explosion is estimated at between 200 and 300: A wai-qua lost his life in the explosion.

We learn from Mr Colquhoun that Mr Holt Hallett, after consultation with Mr Colquhoun concerning the further exploration and survey of Siam and the Shan country, left China last week for Bangkok, in order there to hold an interview with the King of Siam on the subject. He will thence proceed to Rangoon and Calcutta, to report to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and to the Governor-General of India. From Calcutta Mr Hallett will go to London, to submit his report to the Royal Geographical Society and to the leading Chamber of Commerce, which have supported the exploration-survey. Any exploration on the southern frontier of China, such as was intended to be included, and for which Hongkong subscribed, is for the present out of the question, owing to the unsettled condition of the frontier regions. The funds subscribed by Hongkong will therefore be returned. The continuation of the explorations in Siam and the Shan country depends on the result of Mr Hallett's visit to Siam and India. A pro-

liminary report has been drawn up by Messrs Colquhoun & Hallett dealing with the first season's operations, which will be published on Mr Hallett's arrival in England.

The new handsome and spacious dining hall of the Victoria Hotel was opened yesterday. It occupies the entire upper part of the Plaza front of the Hotel buildings, and measures 94 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and about 20 feet in height.

It is splendidly lighted, by day by eleven windows, and by night by gas, distributed through three chandeliers in the centre of the room and numerous brackets set round the hall. Great care has been taken to secure thorough ventilation, and in the hot weather the hall should be very cool and comfortable. In the present season, it is heated, when necessary, by means of three open fires. The furnishings throughout are of teakwood, and are tasteful though not of an extravagant description. Over each fire-place is a massive mirror, the one at the upper end of the hall being set in a beautifully carved blackwood frame. There are 34 round tables set round the hall, which is capable of accommodating 160 persons at one sitting. The chairs, manufactured in America, are made of yellow pine, and are particularly comfortable in construction. There are two entrances to the hall, one specially for boarders and one for non-boarders. After meals, diners can lounge on the roomy verandah in front, from which can be obtained a magnificent view of the whole harbour. Adjoining the hall are a private dining room and parlor, both of which are furnished in a becoming manner. At present the hall is most artistically decorated, and when the diners are seated, the scene presented is peculiarly attractive. It is to be hoped that Messrs Dobrakow and Hing-Kee's enterprise will be rewarded, and that their efforts to cater for the public will be fully appreciated.

A MEETING of the Cosmopolitan Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on Dec. 10th, when the officers for the ensuing year were duly installed by R. W. Bro. C. Thorne, District Grand Master of Northern China, and the officers of the Grand Lodge, among those present being W. Bro. Howard, Lalor, Johnstone, Gurney, Moore, Morris, Middleton, Fenton, Holland, Pemberton and Skinner, and Bros. Gubbay, McGregor and Evans. The following are the office-bearers of the Lodge for 1885:—

W. Bro. C. J. Holland	R. W. M.
W. Bro. T. Pemberton	I. P. M.
W. Bro. W. Youngson	S. M.
T. S. Southey	S. W.
E. D. Medrum	J. W.
A. Olsen	Treas.
L. F. Gowing	Sec.
J. R. Gray	S. D.
F. Milne	J. L.
W. Bailey	J. C.
C. Merle	Taylor.

OFFICIAL advice from West Borneo report a defeat of 200 Chinese insurgents near Benkayang on the 12th November, with the loss of nine killed and fifteen wounded, including their leader. When put to flight many tried hard to resist the efforts made to rescue him from drowning, so bewitched was he by his prolonged slumber. Dr Solander, the traveller who was brought with them, succeeded in extracting the gold from his fingers to lie down in the snow to realize the luxury of such a death. Wm. Hunter was sorry he was not able to write how easy and delightful it is to die. Infants die so serenely as they breathe, and not far among the advanced in years treat death as a friend to their infirmities. *Dr. Bardsley.*

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE.—

ACCORDING to a private telegram received yesterday (Dec. 15th) it was reported in London that the Indian Council would reduce their drawings by 250 lac of rupees next year.—N. O. D. Neiss.

A PLACARD purporting to be signed by the General commanding the Chinese forces at Wuchow has been posted up in the French Concession, ordering servants of Frenchmen to leave their employers.—T. O. D. Neiss.

THE German gunboat *Utile* left Shanghai for Chemulpo (Korea) on December 16th. The British gunboat *Zephyr* arrived at Ningpo on the same day. The British gunboat *Merle* and the U. S. corvette *Jamestown* left Shanghai on the 20th.

THE following advertisement appears in the *Newsheet Chronicle*:—Sir R. C. D. Tichborne will address the electors of Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of November, at the Cinema. The campaign is under the management of C. Gardner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE Chinese ice-collectors have commenced work, and at one house there are about sixty tons of ice. This has been collected from the filthy ponds in Hongkong. Some ice has been taken from a field where the water had been pumped into it from the dyke at the top of Chao-poo Road. The ice was three-quarters of an inch thick.—N. O. D. Neiss.

Since the commencement of the trouble between France and China about Tongking, the Chinese have killed, according to their own report, 2,864,387 Frenchmen in Tongking and 11,784 in Formosa. They have also sunk eight ironclads, killed Admiral Courbet six times, and seriously wounded him 37 times. The General at Tongking has been killed 84 times and seriously wounded 197 times.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE port of Charbourg, says a French contemporary, has received orders to send to the squadron of the Far East, the cruisers *Roland* and *Mugan*. The port of Lorient is arming the gunboat *Crocodile*. The gunboats *Standard*, expected at Toulon, *Sagittaire* at Rochefort, and the *Lion*, at Cherbourg, are also destined to reinforce the naval squadron of Adm. Courbet. The sloops *Amphion*, *Bois* and *Chamois*, built by private contract at Lyons, arrived at Toulon on the 6th November, and were shipped on board the transport *Standard* for Tonquin. The *Standard* was to leave Toulon on the 20th November for the China Seas.

Da Costa Finlay believes that he has demonstrated that yellow fever is inoculable by the sting of the Cuban day-mosquito. The duration and intensity of the fever produced by inoculation by the mosquito appears to be in proportion to the number of punctures and the quantity of inoculable matter retained by the insect's sting. The

inoculation by one or two punctures in no case produced any other morbid phenomena than those of 'benign' natural yellow fever. Dr Finlay thinks that the result already obtained warrant the assertion that the inoculation of yellow fever by one or two mosquito bites is a plausible means of imparting, without peril, immunity against the severe forms of the disease.

AN important seizure of gunpowder and arms was made at Singapore on the 15th instant by Mr F. G. Bateman, Inspector of Gunpowder. From information received, he has reason to believe that a quantity of gunpowder and arms had been placed on board a Bugis prahu lying in the harbour in the centre of the room and numerous brackets set round the hall. Great care has been taken to secure thorough ventilation, and in the hot weather the hall should be very cool and comfortable. In the present season, it is heated, when necessary, by means of three open fires. The furnishings throughout are of teakwood, and are tasteful though not of an extravagant description. Over each fire-place is a massive mirror, the one at the upper end of the hall being set in a beautifully carved blackwood frame. There are 34 round tables set round the hall, which is capable of accommodating 160 persons at one sitting. The chairs, manufactured in America, are made of yellow pine, and are particularly comfortable in construction. There are two entrances to the hall, one specially for boarders and one for non-boarders. After meals, diners can lounge on the roomy verandah in front, from which can be obtained a magnificent view of the whole harbour. Adjoining the hall are a private dining room and parlor, both of which are furnished in a becoming manner. At present the hall is most artistically decorated, and when the diners are seated, the scene presented is peculiarly attractive. It is to be hoped that Messrs Dobrakow and Hing-Kee's enterprise will be rewarded, and that their efforts to cater for the public will be fully appreciated.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

The old festival of Christmas tide, though still kept up to a certain extent in the colony, is not apparently honoured to the same extent that it was even a few years ago. Everyone then used to decorate his house for the occasion, and the various stores, hotels and military garrisons in Hongkong vied with each other as to who should have the best display of evergreens and flowers to greet the happy moon. A few years ago, when a French and English flagship were laying at anchor within half of one another in the harbour of Hongkong, a most interesting rivalry occurred between the crew of the two men-of-war in the entertainment line, the Frenchmen on board the flagship being invited on board the *Iron Duke* to spend their Christmas Day while the men of the British flagship and other men-of-war in harbour spent the New Year's Day, the continental gala day, on board the French flagship. This year, as far as we can learn, there have been no special preparations for celebrating the festive day afloat. The British men-of-war in port dressed ship for the occasion and no doubt kept up the feast day on board in the usual regulation manner, but taking a general view of the harbour on Christmas morning it looked much less holiday like than is usual on this anniversary. The Douglas Steamship Co.'s S. S. *Fokien*, the three vessels in port of the Scottish Oriental S. S. Co., the *Camelot*, and a few sailing ships were the only vessels in port that appeared decked out with the usual display of bunting.

Ashore, amongst the members of the garrison, by whom the festivities of the season are generally celebrated in the old home style, the usual discipline was somewhat slackened and the various messes kept open house.

THE curious custom of whip-cracking in church. 'C. H. B.' (Ledes) tells me the custom is fully described in Sir Charles Anderson's 'Lincoln Pocket Guide.' On Palm Sunday a man from Broughton brings a whip called a 'gad.' The stock is made of ash, the thong of white leather. At the beginning of the first lesson, he cracks the whip three times in Caistor Church porch, after which he wraps the thong round the stock with some twigs of mountain ash, and then ties a small leather purse, in which there are twenty-four silver pence, to the whip, takes it on the shoulder and walks up to the desk; and as the minister reads the second lesson, the whipster waves the whip over the person's head, and then kneels on a cushion, holding the purse in that position to the end of the lesson, when he rises into the choir. The whip and the stock are subsequently carried to the manor house of Hundon, a hamlet in Caistor parish. The curious custom is now given up.—G. A.

TAN epithet 'manly' is generally tacked on to every sport; but (says the *Graphic*) it does not appear that sports always promote a manly spirit among their votaries. Those recent revelations as to the extent to which jockeys bet, and the manner in which they arrange races to square with their wagers, have been as bad as anything could be. An eminent professional betting man, the Rothschild of his fraternity—was heard to say lately that now-days there is less than a third of the bookmaking that used to prevail twenty years ago. The public have been often hoodwinked by late scrabblings, sham lameuses, and 'ropings,' which they grow wary, and will now only lay their money when the horse is to the starting-post. Another sporting fraud just brought to light is that for which a queer person was sentenced to a month's imprisonment the other day. He was a professional athlete, who had entered himself in a race under a false name; and as he won the race it was found possible to convict him of obtaining goods by false pretences. There is too much reason to fear that his offence is a very common one, and that it has tended much to deter gentlemen from entering into open contests of the Regiment.

Inside the Naval Yard the anniversary was kept by a dance in the evening, given by the storemen, to which a number of visitors were invited, amongst whom were many naval representatives and civilians.

Several of the churches in the colony were, as usual, decorated for the occasion. In St. John's Cathedral the decorations were fully equal to any displayed for the last few years. The altar rails, at the East end of the building were most tastefully wreathed in evergreens, and the chandeliers were wreathed in evergreens and a quantity of fancy lamps distributed about the room added much to the picturesque effect of the decorations.

In this room a most enjoyable evening was passed in dancing and other amusements, by the members of the corps, their wives and daughters, and a considerable number of civilians, who were the guests of the evening, dancing being kept up till close upon midnight.

A jolly crew were also collected in the Mess-room of the Surgeons of the 'Buffs,' but a number of the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment were absent from this meeting, keeping Christmas in the good old fashioned manner, *en famille*, in the quarters of the different married members of the Regiment.

Inside the Naval Yard the anniversary was kept by a dance in the evening, given by the storemen, to which a number of visitors were invited, amongst whom were many naval representatives and civilians.

THE DELI, of late, on several of the smaller estates, the planters, to save the expense of employing coolies, have been letting their land to Chinese tobacco growers whom they supply with seedlings or small advances in order to buy up from them the crop so raised. The Deli Planters' Association, on the ground that these small growers might prove dangerous, as receivers of stolen tobacco leaves from the regular estates, has decided upon forbidding this letting system among its members. The Batavia *Dagblad* deems this decision a wise one on wholly different grounds, basing its opinion on experience gained in Java where the system of landholders buying up tobacco from small growers instead of cultivating the article on their own account has been beneficial to tobacco cultivation there, by keen competition among buyers in furnishing higher and higher advances to growers, or in the buying at high rates tobacco for which others had given advances or seedlings. The latter form of dishonesty has proved ruinous in its consequences.

St. Francis' Chapel, where High Mass was celebrated on Christmas night, was also most tastefully decorated by Mrs J. M. Guedes and friends the musical Service being under the conductorship of the Messrs Dannenberg.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

Various reports are current relative to the number of persons killed at the late explosion near Fatschan. I send a few well-authenticated facts. Shortly after the explosion Dr Wenyon, from the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, Fatschan, went to the spot. Heads, arms and legs, were scattered about in every direction. Some twenty killed were counted in a few yards. There were over one hundred employees in the works, and of these only two survivors are the cook, who had gone out to buy something, and eleven poor wretches, dreadfully burnt and maimed, who are now in the hospital at Fatschan. Some outsiders were injured and a few soldiers; the latter have come down to Canton and will probably be treated by native doctors or find their way to the hospital here. The scene on the spot is described as dreadful. The population in Fatschan were very much alarmed and the gates had to be closed. Considerable damage was done at a distance from the explosion by falling stones, and I cannot as yet ascertain definitely the quantity of powder in the factory at the time of the explosion. Rumour speaks of several thousands of tons. I hope to learn more particulars in a day or two and I may visit the spot.

CHRISTMAS, 1884.

17th December.

The British steam-orchestra *Wakon* arrived here yesterday at noon. She is to take a batch of flowers to Foochow.

The Chinkiang Ice House, situated at the south-west corner of the settlement, was totally destroyed by fire last night; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Fortunately no lives were lost.

18th December.

The S. S. *Wakon* arrived here to-day.

Weather very cold, and blowing hard from the N.W.

THE SIKKIM OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory of the Jesuit Fathers at Sikkim near Shanghai which forms part of their large establishment is the oldest and most complete in this part of the world. Occasional observations were made by members of the 'Society of Jesus' as early as 1807, but a regular 'Meteorological Register' was not kept before 1873, in which year the Observatory at Sikkim was erected; and when the Rev. Peter Dechaud, S.J., is in charge at present, he has been incomptent, but during the last two years it has been considerably enlarged; for which purpose Pats Dechaud had a trip to England and France, that he personally might select a number of scientific instruments of the latest and most improved design.

When entering the grounds, in the centre of which on a somewhat elevated position, stands the Observatory, we first find, on our right hand, a small octagonal building the interior of which is carefully kept from the rays of the sun, by means of coloured window panes and shutters. This is the place where photographic observations with regard to terrestrial magnetism are made; as also photographic barometrical and thermometrical observations. This building is a complete meteorological register, as far as the science of meteorology goes.

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THE SIKKIM OBSERVATORY.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which is intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese, caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now contains papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Elliot, Bredt, Hirsch, Hance, Phillips, George, and Messrs. Balfour, Hancox, Parker, Giles, and Piton—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance. Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned society should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

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The Publication is a work of interest in the Far East and the present issue will hold favorable if not a decided comparison with preceding numbers."—Celestial Empire.

This number contains several articles of interest and value.—North-China Herald.

The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1811 to 1860. "Notes on the Dutch Collection of Formosa," by Mr. G. Phillips, contains some interesting information, and much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most curious and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Han" and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to peruse."—Chrysanthemum.

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper, by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. E. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and of "On China," Oaths in Western Burma and Java, might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—H. H. Price.

Webster's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Caledonia Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for or from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the literary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Querries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

NOW READY.

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In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books, and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices of Books, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

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